

THINGS YOU AND I HAVE TALKED ABOUT IN 1910

Read Here Again About the News Which Interested All Of Us During the Year

Notable Occurrences Which Will Have Permanent Places In the World's History

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JANUARY.—Paris Threatened by Flood. Pinchot Dismissed.

LIKE Matthew, the world sits "at the receipt of custom" at the end of an old year and the beginning of a new and takes account of what has occurred during the twelve months which have passed. It is the time of balance, of the measuring of advance and of retrogression in mundane affairs.

Unlike its predecessor, 1910 has not been marked by any one event standing out in the minds and imaginations of men as did the discovery of the north pole in 1909. No trail of the ages has been found, no great discovery has been made, unless, indeed, a certain widely heralded medical discovery, by Professor Ehrlich of Germany should prove the long sought specific for an evil which for centuries has baffled medical skill and research.

JANUARY.—Paris Threatened by Flood. Pinchot Dismissed.

In the initial month of the year the world's attention was held by the menace which water brought to one of the fairest of the earth's cities. Paris, "the city of light," the center of the world's gaiety and beauty and fashion, was inundated by the rising of the river Seine and its tributaries. For a week monuments and buildings suffered severe damage and were threatened with destruction. Before the waters sank they did damage to the extent of 1,000,000,000 francs, or \$200,000,000.

January saw the removal of Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, by President Taft, who declared that the tree expert had violated an order of the chief executive. The dismissal marked one phase of the Pinchot-Hallinger dispute, which was a holdover from 1909. Of deaths in January probably the most notable were those of D. O. Mills, millionaire philanthropist; Joaquim Nabuco, Brazilian ambassador to the United States, and Cardinal Satolli. The British parliamentary elections resulted in a small Liberal-Laborite majority.

FEBRUARY.—Philadelphia's Bitter Labor Struggle.

News interest the event of February was the beginning of the long, bitterly contested street car men's strike in Philadelphia. After five persons had been killed and a hundred injured in rioting in the City of Brotherly Love the famous state mounted constabulary was called upon to restore order. The strike extended over into March. Sporting men found much to interest them this month in the downfall of Battling Nelson, the lightweight pugilistic champion, who lost his title to Ad Wolgast in San Francisco. The fight took place on Washington's birthday.

MARCH.—Famous Men Pass Away.

In March the hand of death was laid on the supreme court bench, taking from among its members David J. Brewer, one of this country's most noted jurists and publicists. Two other men of national note whose careers came to an end this month were former Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York and Louis Klopsch, editor of the Christian Herald and promoter of international charity.

On March 17 the speed record of man's motion on the face of the earth was broken when Barney Oldfield urged his "automobile" over the course at Daytona Beach, Fla., at the rate of more than two miles a minute. He covered a mile in 27.33 seconds.

APRIL.—Mark Twain Gone. First City to City Flight.

On April 21, 1910, the world was bereaved by the death of Mark Twain. This "man of sorrows," who had brought light and laughter into millions of homes other than his own, who was humorist, philosopher, warrior against shame and wrongs, passed away broken by illness and bereavement. He had lived nearly seventy-five years, long enough to learn that his fame was international, that his name was engraved on the hearts of his own people and that they loved and esteemed him as "guide, philosopher and friend." Mark Twain, whose real name was Samuel L. Clemens, died at his home in Redding, Conn. The same month saw the passing of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the famous Norwegian novelist, patriot, poet and playwright. In April Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York was appointed to succeed Justice Brewer on the supreme court bench. A socialist victory which aroused widespread interest was the election of Emil Seidel as mayor of Milwaukee on April 6.

Certainly of all interesting subjects of the year aviation, in view of its numerous triumphs, deserves a separate paragraph. Let us note here, therefore, that on April 27, 1910, Louis Blériot of France made the first great victory to city flight by flying from London to Manchester, 186 miles, in 252 minutes. The year was filled with feats of human flight. If memory said yes, not a single record was left in-

tact. The year's record is spotted with red, however, since some of the world's most famous aviators paid for their daring with their lives.

MAY.—King Edward Dead. Halley's Comet Visits the Earth. Curtiss' Flight.

Ruler of the world's mightiest empire, lord of its greatest fleet, possessor of a scepter wielded by his ancestors during a thousand years, Edward VII, king of Great Britain and Ireland, bowed to a mightier monarch than he on May 6, 1910. He was sixty-nine years old and had succeeded his mother, Queen Victoria, in January, 1901. He left behind him the memory of an able, astute ruler, possessed of great social tact. His son reigns in his stead as George V. The funeral of King Edward, held in London, was marked by a gathering of sovereigns and princes such as the world had never seen before. Seven reigning monarchs followed the bier.

"Welcome to our atmosphere" was the greeting extended last May to a visitor from celestial regions which comes to see us once in every seventy-seven years. On May 18, 1910, at 10:17 p. m., New York time, the earth passed through the tail of Halley's comet.

without any of the damage that had been feared and predicted. Most of us looked for Halley's comet and saw it figured like a faint streak among the stars. Emulating Paulhan, Glenn H. Curtiss made America's first city to city aerial trip on May 29, flying from Albany to New York for a prize of \$10,000. Among the deaths of the month was that of Dr. Robert Koch, the famous German physician.

JUNE.—Roosevelt Returns. Many Noted Folk Die.

On June 15, 1910, the "big noise" arrived. All other matters of interest had to stand aside when former president Theodore Roosevelt set foot again on American soil after an absence of a year, spent in shooting lions and elephants in Africa and chasing monarchs to their lairs in Europe. Beginning in New York on the day named, the welcome extended clear

across the continent. That same month, on the 25th, congress adjourned after a stormy session, marked in March by the curtailment of the powers of the speaker. On June 13 Charles K. Hamilton flew in a biplane from New York to Philadelphia, turned his machine around and new back. Deaths of the month: Sydney Porter (O. Henry), writer of short stories; Elizabeth Blackwell, pioneer woman physician; Goldwin Smith, Anglo-Canadian-American publicist; Sir George Newman, London publisher; United States Senators Daniel of Virginia and McEnery of Louisiana.

JULY.—The Big Prizefight. Death of Chief Justice Fuller.

For many months before July 4 the Jeffries-Johnson prizefight, scheduled to take place at Reno, Nev., on Independence day, had been a topic of animated discussion even among those

little given to showing interest in the affairs of the ring. It was a surprise to many when the white man not only failed to defeat his colored opponent, but fell a hopelessly outclassed victim to Johnson's jabs and swings. The contest lasted fifteen rounds. "Race riots" followed in several cities. Melville Weston Fuller, chief justice of the United States since 1888, died at his home in Bar Harbor, Me., on July 4. He was seventy-eight years old. Justice Fuller left behind a reputation for legal learning, sagacity, broad mindedness and personal distinction. He was not the greatest of our chief justices, but his name will live in American annals as that of an able, upright judge.

AUGUST.—Mayor Gaynor Shot. Various Other Events.

On Aug. 9 the country was shocked by the report that an attempt had been

made to assassinate Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York. The mayor was shot by James J. Gallagher, a disgruntled former city employee, but was not mortally wounded. Pedro Monti, president of Chile, died Aug. 16 in Europe. An-

death of the month was that of Florence Nightingale, the famous Crimean war nurse, who passed away in London on Aug. 13. She was ninety years old. On the first day of August an organization having for its object the abolition of war among nations, the international peace congress, met in Stockholm. On Aug. 13 James Radley, an English aviator, broke the world's aeroplane speed record by flying a mile in 47.25 seconds. The government of Nicaragua fell on Aug. 20. Managua, the capital yielding to the victorious insurgents commanded and led by General Estrada. Dr. Madrid, who had succeeded Zelaya in the presidency, fled to Mexico. Various disturbances have agitated the little republic since that time. On Aug. 28 the extinction of the ancient empire of Korea was announced, the country being annexed to Japan.

SEPTEMBER.—Brookins' Flight From Chicago to Springfield, Ill. Great Catholic Gathering.

Walter H. Brookins' aeroplane trip from Chicago to Springfield, Ill., 186 miles, on Sept. 29 established a new record for American city to city flights.

On the 19th of the same month two aviators Weymann, an American, and Chavez, a Peruvian, attempted flights over the Alps. Chavez succeeded, but lost his life in a low fall at the close of his trip. William Holman-Hunt, English painter; Emanuel Fremiet, French sculptor, and Lloyd W. Bowers, solicitor general of the United States, were among the dead of the month. Millions of Roman Catholics the world over followed with interest the proceedings of the eucharistic congress held in Montreal. Maine went Democratic on Sept. 12, electing a Democratic governor for the first time in thirty years.

OCTOBER.—Portuguese Republic Born. Wellman's Attempt to Fly Across the Sea.

October's chronicle contains the story of the overthrow of the ancient Portuguese monarchy and the establishment of a republic in its stead. The uprising which drove King Manuel from his throne occurred on the night of Oct. 4. The revolution was attended by little disorder and bloodshed, although there were some fighting and loss of life in Lisbon and elsewhere. King Manuel and his relatives fled first to Gibraltar and then to England. The provisional government of the new republic chose as its first president Dr. Theophile Braga.

Long illness brought about, in October, the resignation of Justice William H. Moody from the supreme court bench. Among the dead of October were numbered former Governor and Senator David B. Hill of New York, Senator J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, and Julia Ward Howe, whose "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and other writings made her famous. She was ninety-one years old. Walter Wellman made a courageous but futile attempt to fly from America to Europe in his dirigible balloon America. The airship came to grief after sailing about 760 miles over the ocean, the crew being rescued by the steamer Trent. The Philadelphia American league baseball team won the world's championship by defeating the Chicago Nationals.

NOVEMBER.—Democratic Landslide. Tolstoy Dead.

On Nov. 8 the general elections were held throughout the country. The result was a Democratic landslide, governors of that persuasion being elected in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut and other states. Among the governors elect are John A. Dix of New York, Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, Woodrow Wilson (formerly president of Princeton university) of New Jersey and Judson Harmon (re-elected) of Ohio. The next house of representatives will be Democratic, and many senate seats formerly held by Republicans will be filled by Democrats. The month saw the tragic end of Count Leo Tolstoy, world famous philosopher and writer, who left his home in Russia to seek solitude and found death from exposure. He was a preacher of peace in all worldly relations. The governors conference was held in Frankfort and Louisville, Ky., at the end of November, and President Taft took a trip to inspect the work being done on the Panama canal. It was announced that the canal would be finished in 1913. The end of the month was marked by Dr. Frederick A. Cook's confession that he was not sure, after all, that he reached the north pole. President Diaz's rule of Mexico was threatened by revolts, and sailors on some of the Brazilian men of war gained amelioration of their living conditions by open revolt against the government. Other serious struggles of sailors took place at Rio de Janeiro in December.

DECEMBER.—Christian Scientists Lose Their Leader. Census Gives Us 101,100,000.

December's opening saw the death of the founder of a religion. Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, for many years the head of the Christian Science church, passed away at her home in Newton, Mass., on Dec. 3, in her ninetieth year. She left behind many thousands of followers who find in her teachings, as explained in her book, "Science and Health," a rule of life to guide them on the road of spiritual light and leading. Great Britain found itself again this month in the throes of a general election, caused by the dissolution of parliament which followed disagreement by the Liberals and Unionists on the questions of reform or abolition of the house of lords, home rule for Ireland, free trade or protection, etc.

On Dec. 12 Edward Douglass White, formerly associate justice, was appointed chief justice of the United States to succeed the late Chief Justice Fuller.

This month the population of the United States, according to the census taken this year, was announced. It showed that the United States with Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii has 101,100,000 inhabitants. With the Philippines there are now 101,100,000 Americans. Since 1900 we have gained 18,145,511.

